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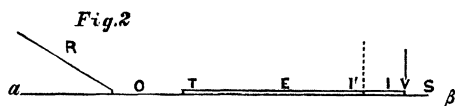
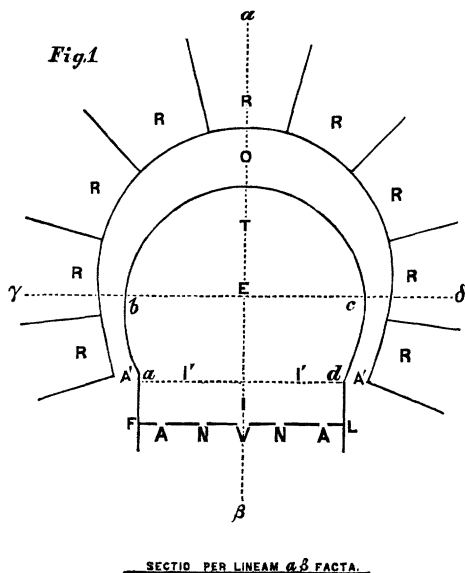
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The figures appended will illustrate the views advanced by Dr. Höpken.

In fig. 1, R—R—R = lowest row of spectators. The dotted line  $\gamma\delta$  shows the limitation of the Roman semicircle.



FL = Frons scaenae.

I = Proscenium.

**E = Orchestra.**

O = Konistra.

$A'A' = \text{Exits } (\pi\upsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma \text{ and } \psi\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma).$

T = Thymele.

V = Middle door.

NN = Side doors.

AA = Parodoi.

In fig. 2, a section made through the dotted line  $a\beta$  (fig. 1) is given to show the elevation of orchestra (E) and proscenium (I), and the depression left by the konistra (O) between spectators (R) and the orchestral stage.

FRANCIS G. ALLINSON.

Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum edita curantibus Ioanne Kvičala et Carolo Schenkl. Ciceronis Orationes Selectae. Scholarum in usum edidit HERMANNUS NOHL. Vol. I, Oratio pro Sex. Roscio Amerino. Leipzig, Freytag, 1884.

This little volume of forty pages, forming part of a new series of Latin authors, edited for school use, deserves attention by reason of its cheapness (the price is only about eight cents), the clearness of its print, which is singu-

larly free from errors, and the care which has been bestowed upon the constitution of the text. The form of page chosen seems to us a little too broad, and the line so long as to be somewhat confusing to the eye. Beneath the text on each page is given a judicious selection of various readings and of emendations proposed by different scholars. In the text itself words or letters not found in the MSS, but due to emendation or conjecture, are printed in italics.

Of course, for teachers such an edition will not supersede the recent edition of Landgraf, with its critical appendix and the scholia Gronoviana, nor that of Mueller, with its fuller statement of MS-readings, but it is admirably adapted for school use. The following notes may give some idea of its critical procedure. In §11, Madvig's emendation *dignissimam* for the unintelligible *dimissius* of the MSS has been accepted, to make a readable text; §26, *insolentius* is read for *lentius* (following Eberhard), where Richter and Fleckeisen read *licentius*; §31, we think Madvig's *minae et terrores*, which Landgraf accepts, and which has some support in the MSS, should be followed rather than read *omnes imminuant terrores periculaque impendant omnia*. In §39 we are glad to see the repeated question *Patri non placebat?* kept against Madvig. In §55 the editor proposes to omit *inimicus* after *huc*. §60, he does not attach enough weight to the testimony of Gellius and Diomedes in favor of *pupugisset*, but adopts *pupugisset*, although in §131 he accepts *pernicii* on Gellius' authority, and in §104 reads *audaciter* with Priscian. *Haec* is rightly kept instead of *hae* in §67. In §78 *cur* is omitted, following Pluygers, and in §86 *elucet* is read for the manuscript *eluceat*. In §106 *susplicandum hoc* does not strike us as a happy emendation, but the passage is one not easy to restore. The edition, as a whole, however, is very attractive. The same can be said of another volume of the series, which has just come to hand, an edition of the *Fasti* of Ovid, by Otto Güthling, with an excellent index of proper names.

M. W.

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De Tribus Pseudacronianorum Scholiorum Recensionibus scripsit RICCARDUS KUKULA, Dr. Phil. Vindobonae, apud Carolum Konegen, 1883. 49 pp.

Der sogenannte Gronov Scholiast zu elf Ciceronischen Reden. Ueberlieferung, Text und Sprache auf Grund einer Neuvergleichung der Leydener Handschrift, dargestellt von DR. THOMAS STANGL. Leipzig, G. Freytag, 1884. 82 pp.

It is a fact worthy of note that, of late years, increased attention has been given to the remains of ancient learning and criticism which have come down to us in the form of scholia, glossaries and commentaries, of grammatical compendia and such hodge-podge miscellanea as are contained in Aulus Gellius, Nonius and Macrobius. To ascertain from what sources an author like Gellius or Servius drew his wisdom is a matter of no slight importance, and from the investigations still going on in this field, valuable results may be expected. So the attempt to point out the component parts of the commentary of Donatus to Terence reveals facts of the utmost interest, but here the last word cannot be said until we have before us an authoritative text, a work for which scholars have long waited impatiently.

The first of the treatises named above has to do with the scholia of Horace which go under the name of Pseudo-Acron. The writer refers to the exami-